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VOL. IX, NO. 52. HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P. NEW YORK, MARCH 25, 1900. PRICE 2 CENTS.

A NEW ERA

Is Breaking for the Economic Movement.

The Slander of "Scab," with which the Labor Scates Have Maintained their Hands in the Workers' Pockets, Works No More—The Spell is Broken—A Memorable "Indignation" Meeting of Workingmen.

Grab a rotten fraud determinedly by the throat, and it collapses: its only chance lies in gentle treatment. How true this old maxim is, was proven on the 12th instant at Liberty Hall in this city. The Labor Fakir Fraud, as incarnated in the pack of crooks who run the Strasser-Gompers Union, was determinedly grabbed by the throat by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in Davies & Co.'s cigar factory, and how impotent its imagined force is over the workers was brought to light on that day in Liberty Hall in a way that surprised even the Alliancemen, and dumfounded the crooks.

The crooks circulated extensively handbills, calling a mass meeting of workingmen to meet at Liberty Hall to condemn the "scab S. T. & L. A." in its "scab conduct towards the men on strike against Davies & Co." The hand bills were signed "16th Assembly District, S. L. P."—an apparent forgery, that deceived nobody. Before the appointed hour, the hall, capable of accommodating 300 persons, was packed to its utmost capacity. And the fun began. The rummiest collection of about eight nincompoops and discredited characters in the Labor Movement occupied the platform. They did not look happy. The crowd that faced them was intelligent, resolute and in an ominously happy frame of mind. The fakirs on the platform finally gathered courage. The meeting was called to order, and as first speaker

Alexander Jonas

of the *Volkszeitung* was trotted out to try his massage passes on the audience. Jonas looks decidedly the worse for the wear of the last eight months, that his attempted monkeying with the S. L. P. buzz has caused him. Every inch a poltroon, he failed his friends now again. His speech might have been on astronomy, so abstract was it. He was careful to touch only vaguely on "Davies & Co.'s strike:" he did not care to provoke his audience: he noticed that the audience was spoiling to be provoked. Having twaddled his fifteen minutes he closed.

But the audience was not to be cheated out of its fun. No sooner had he done, when from all parts of the hall questions were fired at him. He was asked:

"Don't you know that there is no strike at Davies & Co.'s Don't you know that the shop voted against striking? Don't you know the Alliance secured higher wages for the men than the International Union wanted them to strike for?"

Jonas tried to answer, but he soon got tangled in his evasions, his knowledge of the Labor Movement being at about a par with his celebrated statistics on taxation. While he was floundering about, Ludwig Jablinowsky, a *Volkszeitung* reporter, and brother of the notorious *Volkszeitung* advertising agent, jumped up to his help from his seat on the platform with "a point of order," which he explained as follows:

"Meester shairman, I moof alreatty that shcaps haf no right to ask guestions mit Amerigan barliament practice."

Roars of laughter met this "point of order," and cheers for the Alliance started. Jonas vanished; the chairman rapped to order, and proceeded to introduce the next speaker saying:

"Workingmen, I have now the pleasure of introducing to you one who is a living proof that 'boring from within' is able to make converts to Socialism. I introduce to you Comrade (!)

Morris Brown."

As this well known cigarmaker-fakir, with the mark of the fakir on his fat cheeks and paunch, stepped forward, the audience broke out in exclamations of "You voted for Bryan!" "What kind of a Socialist are you?" Brown got rattled from the start. He cannot be said to have made a speech. It was a dialogue between him on one side, and the audience on the other. He was interrogated, refuted, hissed, laughed at, and ever and anon, above the din, cheer upon cheer went up for the S. T. & L. A. or whatever Party member he uttered slanders against. Red in the face, Mr. Brown gave it up. It was growing desperate for the promoters of the meeting that was to brand the "scab S. T. & L. A." The chairman then played what he considered a "strong card." He introduced

Isaac Bennet.

If Brown was routed, Bennet, who has a deal less sense, was simply tossed on the horns of the audience. He put his foot into it from the start. In bombastic tones he cried out:

"I challenge the Secretary of the Pioneer Alliance, S. T. & L. A., to debate this question with me!"

Forthwith, the secretary of the Pioneer Alliance being present, he got up, and, walking rapidly towards the platform, said: "I am here and ready; I accept the challenge!" Bennet had not expected the comrade to be present; he had only tried a bluff. Finding himself taken up, he took backwater, saying:

"No; I won't; you hire your own hall."

This was virtually the end of Bennet's oration. The audience could not contain itself. His bluff was rammed down his throat, and with a volley of interjections he was made to understand that the fakiring of a livelihood on the workers had seen its day. Bennet withdrew.

At this stage of the proceedings, the fakirs began feeling decidedly glum. The "demonstration" was going entirely against them. One of them, Paul Flaeschel, a *Volkszeitung* Board of Directors man, moved that the meeting adjourn. The motion was put; about twenty hands voted for it; 300 went up against. The workingmen present had been called to a mass meeting; they had come, and they were not ready to let up on the labor crooks; they wanted to keep the noses of these worthies to the grindstone some more, and they did.

The chairman then proceeded to introduce the "next speaker,"

Joseph Barondess.

who must have imagined he had to deal with fools, and tried to deal in taffy. But the record of the gentleman is too well known to get from him any hearing from any bona fide and intelligent workingmen's audience. He was greeted with "Canada! Canada!" "What about vitriol to win cloakmakers' strikes with?" and other unpleasant allusions, until he too stepped back.

Then came the treat of the day. As next speaker was introduced

Isaac Cowen,

a senile curiosity late from Cleveland, O., whose "progressive" addresses in behalf of the Amalgamated Association of Machinists consist in reeling off long figures of alleged bank accounts held by his organization. This senile specimen started by announcing that he could "roar down a locomotive," and started to roar down the audience. The scene that followed would have been but a repetition of the previous scenes, had not Mr. Cowen, with his senile conceit, imagined he knew all about the New York Labor Movement, and thus help to bring out most forcibly the fact that there was a powerful New Trade Union Movement here supplanting the corrupt article that he is alone acquainted with. He had been told that there were only a few "disturbers" present; he was senile enough to believe that rather than trust to his own senses, and what did he do but proceed to take the census of the hall, hoping thus to confound the "disturbers!" Accordingly, he called upon all the International Cigarmakers present to show their right hands: about twenty-five hands went up; then he called upon the Alliancemen to show their hands: cards in hand, a forest of arms went up. While Mr. Cowen looked as though he were swallowing a frog, or as though he had received a punch in his shallow chest, the crowd rose to its feet sending up cheer upon cheer for the S. T. & L. A., the S. L. P., and all the Party officers that they could think of.

Culminating Stupidity.

Mr. Cowen "roared" no more. There was a sixth speaker introduced, the Ludwig Jablinowsky of the "point of order," but he was brushed aside in short order, and then came the culminating stupidity of the fakirs. They had come with a neat resolution of the usual pure and simple recklessly and mendaciously denunciatory kind. It was read, put to a vote; and overwhelmingly defeated. Whereupon the meeting was adjourned.

There were not a few International Cigarmakers present, honest men, who had come to find out. They did find out. The superstitious awe in which the word "scab" was once held is worn out. Time was when to hurl that word was like hurling an anathema: no proof was needed. The deceivers of the working class have worn out the word, and these workers have learned a thing or two. Proofs are now demanded. Superstitions of all sort are broken through, and with them the spell is breaking down with which a long-suffering proletariat was held dumb, to be ridden by the most despicable of social ulcers—THE LABOR FAKIR.

The Liberty Hall meeting marks a New Era.

The Vote in Peabody.

PEABODY, MASS., March 16.—The municipal election here came off on the 12th. The S. L. P. beat its way through a fierce storm, and came out with 285 votes for Grady, 98 for Olecher and 104 for Torrey for Selectman. Kelly, Assessor, polled 356; Eustace, Overseer of the Poor, 296; Olecher, School Committee, 184; total, 1977 votes. We are in trim for November.

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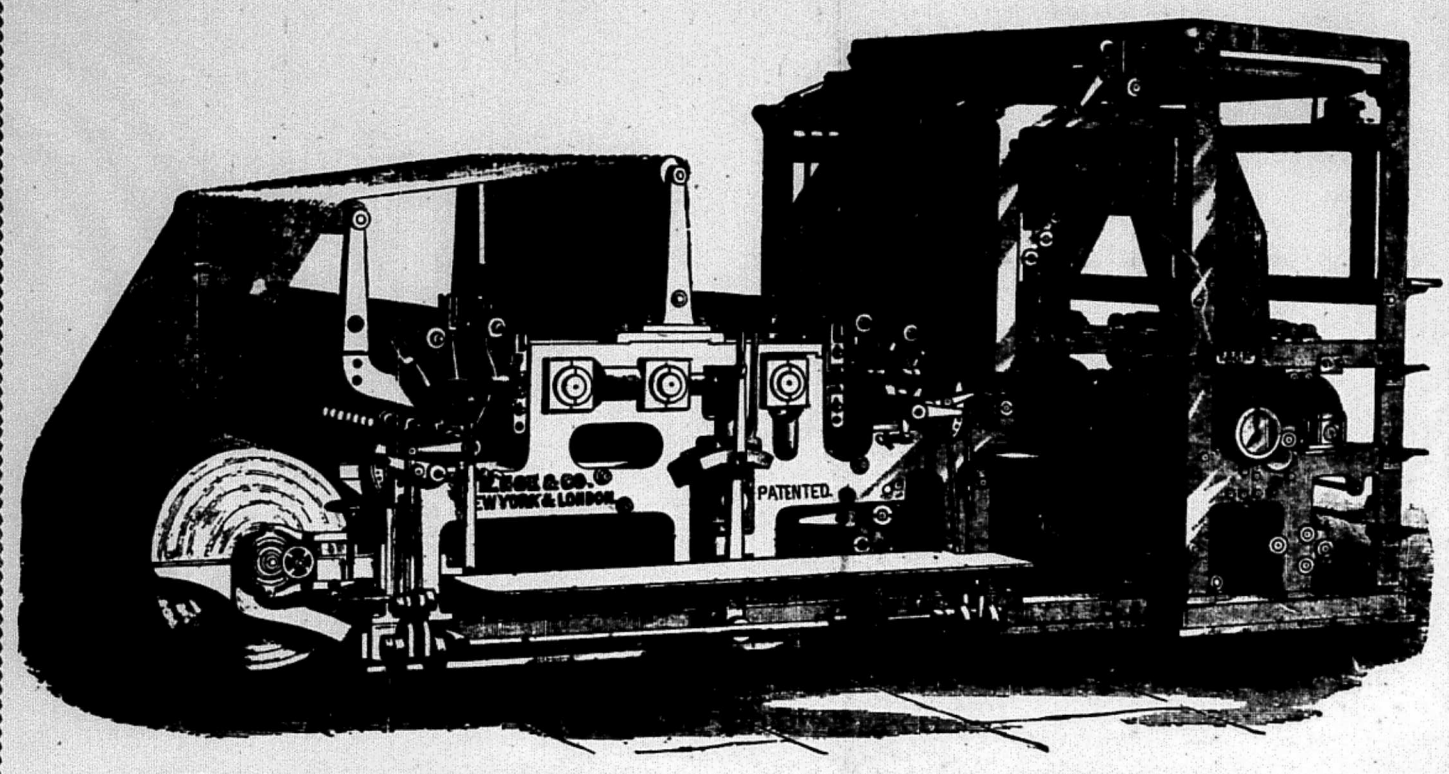
THE DAILY PEOPLE PRESS.



The S. L. P. Cannon That Will Open Fire Next July 1, and Keep It Up.

"CORRUPTION" OR CAPITALISM—

Which Shall We Blame for the Misdeeds of Legislators?

By WILLIAM J. CORCORAN, JR., Stoneham, Mass.

All legislation is class-legislation, and it follows that to advocate legislation in the interests of any class is prima facie evidence that the advocate is a representative of that class, whether or not he is a member of it, or whether or not he pretends to represent some other class. For this reason the history of the S. D. P. in Massachusetts gives the lie direct to their mouthings about their being a political party of the working-class; and that part of their history which records their legislative endeavors is proof positive that they do not, never did and never can represent any other class than that which spawned them.

The notorious armory measure in Haverhill is but one instance of many. When Carey, in last year's session of the Great and General Court, adorned the Dubuque bill with powder and perfume, in the shape of a silly exemption amendment, in order to hide its rottenness from the proletariat, he afforded another example. In the bit of legislation which the Debsites greeted with their loudest beating of tomtoms this year, Carey is merely offering additional proof that he is "seeking" an issue, instead of standing upon a working class issue.

Exterminate the Lobby.

Carey introduced and advocated at this session a measure intended, as he said, "to exterminate the lobby." In the House and through the press he fought a bitter crusade against the lobbyists. He was to annihilate them: to make their existence but a memory, and reduce their history to a myth. This was "something in our time," and when we had placed our legislators above approach, we could hope that James would act again, and do something more and some others. He paraphrased the dictum of the sand-lots, and maintained that "The lobby must go." Macartney then drew himself up in battle array and rushed to the front. Macartney is a reverend, and now and then helps out the hired chaplain of the legislature in fervent appeals to high heaven to love, cherish and protect the capitalist legislature. It is to laugh; but the laughter must be redoubled when we view Macartney, the Reverend Macartney, rushing to the assistance of Providence with the aid of the earth-earthy, and adding terrestrial to celestial protection, lest the guileless representatives be seduced. Mrs. Slipshod could yell "I am undone" more loudly than most women simply because she had more practice. Our threatened law makers were to be restored to primeval and pristine purity if God, man and Debsite could do it. With a stroke of genius such as would turn a be-whiskered Populist bald on the chin, Carey decided to bell the cat, and make each lobbyist "wear upon his own person some distinguishing mark." He should have made him wear it upon some one else's person. This was satisfactory to most members, as it would enable them to know just where they were at, and sometimes it is hard to see just what bit of work must be done. Various plans were brought forward: a brand upon the forehead: a ring in the nose: a ribbon around the neck: a peacock feather through the ear would be attractive; but at last it was settled that a badge worn in a conspicuous manner would be both distinguishing and "Ornamental."

The paragraphers rejoiced, and portraits of the bold, bad Debsite were published, and the Debsite rejoiced. The advertising given Carey seemed to be the accomplishment of his purpose. However, it was not so. Yellow statesmanship—running somewhat to the drab—may crave this, but nothing but individual purpose is served. This legislation, too, was class-legislation. It was for the class that made Populism and its billious, hectic freakishness possible in the east—and the working class was fooled again. Our senile, decrepit and degenerate middle class, our class of little home limitations and corner grocery aspirations could believe for a few more seconds that it had won something.

Where Comes Freak Legislation?

Such legislation never comes when class interests are honestly served. It has two main causes: first, a soil that is both shallow and arid; second, an attempt to strike its roots in a soil which is unfitted or hostile. Put in another way, it means that when an expiring class is caught between the upper and nether mill stones it seeks to be both the stone that grinds and also to be a distinct stone in itself. In the anti-slavery days, legislation sometimes assumed a freakish tinge because of the attempts of its introducers to take advantage of the growing force of the anti-slavery agitation, and yet leave slavery untouched. The slave-holders, on the other hand, knowing their interests, legislated in a bold, straight-forward manner. The equivocal anti-slavery position could produce nothing but equivocal legislation—freak legislation. The historical "Era of good feeling" is the objective point of our middle class, just the same as the "merrie England" was the harkback of the ousted clericals, whose wealth Henry VIII was forced to use for the growing commerce of his country.

In the early days of this century the little man was all in all, and he had reached the height of his economic and political power. Class lines were vague, and the employee had every opportunity to be an employer. There could be good feeling when social opportunities were practically open to all, but freak legislation could have no place. With the legislation satisfactory to the great bulk of the American people, the lobbby and corruption were unknown. There were no wildly held opinions that legislative bodies were open to influences other than that of the "common good." It remained for our economic and social development to bring them forward as "issues." Ensuing changes shook the middle class from its position of paramount class to a position where its existence depends wholly upon artificial measures, pap and infusions from the life of blood of some other class. Hence comes freak-legislation to fill the paragrapher with glee and the fake-reformer with added self-esteem. Before any such legislation is passed the capitalist representatives may be depended upon to do their duty. So it is that whenever the middle class endeavors to secure such legislative salves for its economic wounds, one hears that all the powers of a debased plutocracy are leagued against it. Then we are told of "purchased" legislators and "powers that make and unmake courts and senates."

Middle Class Dishonesty.

The farmer who, in a small, ill-ventilated, unhealthy dairy turns out an inferior and rancid grade of butter, demands that the big olio producer color his product pink. The small manufacturer rages for the abolition of freight rates. The wild-eyed refomer shoots off his mouth on the subject of physical qualification for marriage, and overlooks the fact that while the capitalist method of production demands an inferior race, and while the capitalist method holds sway, it must have it. He overlooks the fact that the energies of the working class are sapped by his class, but he grows hysterical on the subject of imbecile children, while his own class produces the greater portion of them and then sends a goodly number to the legislature. The petty real estate fakir begs for three-cent car fares to some malarin-infested plot in process of development. The dollar-squeezing prohibitionist fears that the worker will not have money enough to pay his rent if he buys rum. As an illustration of this last it will be remembered that Henry Faxon, himself a landlord, brought this forward as his strongest argument in the recent campaign. All rave at corruption when they cannot get through their bills, and look in wonder at the representatives of the capitalist class who refuse to injure that class for the benefit of the packpedlars and sardine merchants. The middle class, through its Careys and Macartneys, must fall back upon the only explanation suited to its limited intelligence. They have denied the class struggle, and therefore "corruption," "selling out," etc., must be substitued for what we recognize as the capitalists class conscious action. This class knows its power and its position, and acts in a sane manner in using that power to strengthen its position.

Class-Conscious Capitalism.

The members of the middle class would legislate for themselves because they see how effective capitalist legislation is for the capitalist class. They would also "endorse" the co-operative commonwealth because it "will reduce the taxes." Instead of standing boldly for class legislation they try to disguise it, and in order to make their own antiquated attempts "modern," they pluck a few phrases from Socialist economists, and try once more to dupe the voters. In a word, they would sneak into the co-operative commonwealth and smuggle capitalism in with it. The acceptance of corruption as a natural incident of political and civic life comes naturally enough to the class of rum-shop subsidies and political double-dealings. Class consciousness even that of the capitalist class, is refreshing in contrast. No Socialist can ever believe that legislation is helped or hindered by other causes than class interests. If the capitalist class, or warring factions of the capitalist class, buy, sell, or borrow legislators, we know well enough that this is a matter of little moment to a class which has no representatives at all which could be bought, sold or borrowed. The middle class fakir is ready enough for reform, that leaves the system untouched and makes pickings for his class easier to reach. He shows his innate and unchanging fidelity to the capitalist system when he blames the lobby, the bribery and the corruption of legislators for irregularities and unjustness. A country never had more faithful servants to the class that feeds and owns them than we have, and if they performed for the capitalist the same "service" the labor misleader and the Debsite performs for the working class, they would be branded, and rightly branded, as traitors.

No capitalist legislature, even though it were composed of canonized capitalist saints, will ever roll its class from the backs of the workers. Bribery and corruption can never make them more devoted to capitalist class interest than they now are. In fact, were influences outside that class at work upon our lawmakers, the capitalist interdict would long ago have been pronounced. It is only the class that stands for capitalism with modifications that would blame corruption and not capitalism itself for the ills that exist. The class that wishes "legislative agents" marked is the same class that wished the brothels all on one street, or in one section of the city. They will then be like a "lighthouse on a reef" and the inexperienced can find them, and tribute can be more easily collected.

Where the Blame Belongs.

The party of armory-builders and taxpayers, of bar-room deals and Y. M. C. A. drivel, whose record is that of a political Janus, can blame the lobby, but we of the working class place the blame where it belongs. Neither can this fight against the lobby draw our fire for one instant from the capitalist system against which it is directed. It is true that the capitalist class alone would be benefited if the workers could be convinced that boodle and not class interest is the motive behind legislation. The trite aphorisms of the press, the ravings of the pulpiteers and the pipe dreams of the Debsites on the corruption in civic life are all intended to create among the workers the impression that it is folly, under the circumstances, to resort to the ballot. If they can be kept from the polls, then both the large and the small robber have little to fear for the system that each alike upholds. When representatives of the Social Democratic Party in their frantic dodging of the class struggle offered to the capitalist such an explanation and subterfuge as corrup-

(Continued to page 4.)

FIRST MUNICIPAL

Campaign in East Orange and Bloomfield, N. J.

Platform Declarations That Teach and Enlighten the Working Class in Their Duties, and Spur Them to the Conquest of Their Rights—Warnings That Are Not To Be Lost Sight of in the March Towards Freedom.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., March 15—The Socialist Labor Party here held a large and enthusiastic nomination convention, Monday the 5th instant. It was a noticeable fact that every member of this convention was a member of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. The members of the Alliance of this district have done much to increase the interest in Party matters. This spring election there will be a decided increase in the vote as a consequence.

The Ticket

set up here is:

For Mayor,
LOUIS COHEN.

For Councilman, 3d Ward, 2 years,
WILLIAM FREDMAN.

For Councilman, 3d Ward, 1 year,
ARNE NELSON.

For Members of Board of Education,
ELLA REEVES COHEN (2 years).
THEODORE RICH (1 year).

For Assessors,
CLAUS FRANCEN,
FRANK FREEMAN,

For Councilman, 5th Ward,
KNUT SMITH.

The convention adopted the following instructive

Platform:

"The Socialist Labor Party of East Orange, N. J., in convention assembled, endorses the principles, policy and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of America in the political field, and of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance in the economic field.

"We call the attention of the workingmen voters of East Orange to the fact that the question of wages is the most important one to the working class.

"Wages is the price of his labor power that the workingman is compelled to sell to the capitalist, and is regulated by the law of supply and demand like any other piece of merchandise. It therefore follows that, with the increasing invention of machinery and the formation of trusts, which displace workingmen, both the supply of labor is increased and the demand for labor is diminished, causing wages to fall continually lower and lower.

"We also call attention to the fact that labor applied to the resources of nature is the source of all wealth. Those who supply their labor to the production of wealth, the working class, are entitled to the full product of their toil, and the capitalists, who perform no useful work, are entitled to nothing.

"The capitalist class is able to hold the working class in bondage by owning the means of production and distribution; the land, mills, shops, factories, railroads, etc. Also by controlling the political power of town, city, county and state.

"It matters not what branch of the controlling capitalist class is in power—the Republican branch or the Democratic branch—both are capitalistic, and both use the Courts, the police and the military for the purpose of keeping the workers in subjection. They also control the educational institutions and teach false economics, false patriotism, false morals to the young to justify their position.

"We know that the working class cannot gain its full emancipation by carrying the election in a town or city; in fact, not until we carry the whole country; but meanwhile, much can be done to relieve the misery and suffering of the workers by controlling the municipal government."

The platform then proceeds to enumerate several immediate demands that could and would be immediately pushed in the town in the event of a Socialist victory, and proceeds to make the following

Important Warning.

"In presenting the above demands we emphasize the fact they ae but palliatives, and that the condition of the working class cannot be permanently improved until the final overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of the Socialist Republic.

"We also call upon the workers of East Orange to strike the capitalist system in the economic field by joining the class conscious trade union of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and working to carry out its aim and objects, as this organization is backed by the class conscious vote of the Socialist Labor Party.

"The capitalist class, fearing the overthrow of their allies, the labor fakirs, by the growth of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, will yield the above demands inch by inch until the final hour of triumph is reached, the establisment of the Socialist Republic."

Workingmen, vote your ticket—the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY—and vote straight!"

In Bloomfield, where in one ward the vote at the State election last fall was large enough to make ours an official party, the S. L. P. also has a ticket in the field, as follows:

For Member of Town Council,
ALFRED HIBBERT.

For Town Clerk,
CHARLES NICOLAI.

For Tax Collector,
JACK GURDMAN.

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it, and renew when the trial subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	82,204
In 1899	**85,231**

THE PEOPLE is not a monthly magazine for abstract philosophy; it is a weapon for concrete warfare. Whatever interferes with the sweep of the sword only adds to its vehemence.

—THE PEOPLE, July 16, 1899

TAMMANY HALL IMPOTENTLY FIGHTING THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The attention of comrades and friends throughout the land is called to certain events that are occurring in New York, events serious enough to bespeak their full earnestness, and yet of such nature as to spur them to increased activity, aye to inspire them with renewed ardor.

Mr. Justice TRUAX rendered last Monday a decision whereby the members of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, are held guilty of alleged "contempt of Court," and a fine of $250 is imposed upon each, or imprisonment until paid. The decision is preposterous and ridiculous, from a legal as well as from a commonsense point of view, and cannot stand.

Yet, what does it mean?

It will be remembered how placemen and understrappers of Tammany Hall, aided, abetted and armed by the *Volkszeitung* Corporation, attempted a raid upon the Party premises on the midnight of last July 10, for the purpose of seizing by physical force the Party's archives and English organ, THE PEOPLE, and that the bandits were beaten back.

It will be further remembered how, that attempt to throttle the Party having failed, the *Volkszeitung* Corporation thereupon resorted to the Courts, expecting to carry out there the scheme in which it had failed on July 10. The Corporation instituted legal proceedings intended to deprive the Party of its English organ, and to that end sued for a permanent injunction, and asked for a temporary injunction pending the trial of the case. Against whom did it start these proceedings? Against the Socialist Labor Party, the only body against which such proceedings would have any sense? No. The *Volkszeitung* Corporation could not do that without admitting the fraudulency of an alleged Socialist Labor Party organization, that, in pursuit of its fraudulent scheme, it had set up as THE S. L. P., and which, by an uninterrupted series of five decisions, has since been branded as fraudulent, besides being roundly exposed at the polls last election. The *Volkszeitung* Corporation could not, accordingly, proceed against the Party. Being thus barred by its own meshes from moving in that direction, it tried a bluff. The action which it started was instituted against the members of the N. E. C. individually; the complaint expressly declared that these Comrades falsely claimed to be acting for the Party, but were issuing THE PEOPLE on their own private responsibility: The idea was to get the temporary injunction, and then trust to luck that the Party would be silly enough to consider itself bound by an injunction against individuals, in an action that expressly ignored it, and even denied its existence. It was a scheme, the low cunning of which was quite in keeping with those who got it up.

It will be further remembered that the first part of the scheme went through successfully. Despite the circumstance that all the material facts in the case were contested, and that temporary injunctions are not usually granted in such instances, Mr. Justice FITZGERALD issued the order for the temporary injunction applied for by the *Volkszeitung* Corporation. The injunction order was null and void for more reasons than one; it was full of blotches, the principal one being that it was signed outside of the State. But despite this primal success, the expected fruits did not ripen.

The complacency of Mr. Justice FITZGERALD turned into the barrenest of victories for the *Volkszeitung* Corporation, —just the same as the present complacency of Mr. Justice TRUAX will. The Socialist Labor Party was not silly enough to consider itself bound, as had been hoped. Whatever injunction might bind the hands of some of its individual members, sued in their capacity as individuals, the Party itself remained free; and, by the unanimous consent, and with the unanimous approval of its constituencies, it continued, as it continues now, to publish its English organ, with the paper's own and honored name flying as ever at the foremast, unterrified by all threats of "fines and imprisonments for contempt of Court," that proceeded from the camp of the baffled foe.

In the meantime, the original action, upon which the temporary injunction was granted, began to turn up on the calendar. The case is a hollow pretence. It cannot stand; and they know it. The N. E. C. members have been anxious to have it tried; not so the *Volkszcitung* Corporation. A case, on which a temporary injunction is granted, is not allowed to be postponed; nevertheless, the case was time and again postponed, and the identical Mr. Justice TRUAX, who now renders the decision on contempt, was the judge who perpetrated the last serious delay, setting the case over several months, with full knowledge of all the facts, as the motion to punish for contempt had been under his consideration for over a month.

Finally, last Monday, after a delay of over four months, the present decision is rendered, a decision, which, in preposterousness and ridiculousness, from all points of view, beats anything of its kind. It will be appealed from, and, if necessary, the appeal will be taken to the Court of Appeals, where its head will be staved in, as it deserves. The Party in the mean and all the time remains untouched and unbluffed.

Again, we ask, what does it mean?

It means simply this: Tammany Hall, having failed, thanks to the resolute stand of the S. L. P., to kill the Party's weekly English organ last summer, and finding itself now menaced by a still greater danger—THE DAILY PEOPLE—has become merely spiteful, and, even at the expense of the dignity of its "organization Judges," is now foolishly seeking to harass the Party members, bleed them, and thus, if possible, delay thereby the appearance of the Party's daily.

All of which, again, means redoubled energy and ardor on the part of the class-conscious proletariat, together with all decent elements in the community, to place THE DAILY PEOPLE speedily in position, to the end that the "Organized Crime" of our city and country, with whom the Party is now in a hand-to-hand conflict, may all the sooner be cannonaded out of existence.

Let to-day's DAILY PEOPLE Festival, at which occasion speakers will deal with this matter, be stimulated into a mammoth demonstration, bringing out the emphatic need of our daily and the emphatic determination to set it uttering its thunder notes.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

Our "leading citizens," the "pillars of Law and Order," the first fiddlers of "Religion and Morality" in this city find themselves just now between two fires: On one side their posings are exposed, on the other their revenues are threatened. To save their revenues they will have to brace it out against public opinion; to preserve appearances and their falsely good name, they must bid adieu to goodly chunks of income.

One of those periodical spasms of morality and civic virtue has again seized certain reform elements in this city, whereupon they proceeded helter-skelter to raid gambling houses and dives, and, of course, greatly incommoded Tammany Hall, not a few of whose officers stand a good chance of being indicted for connivance.

This sort of thing is, theoretically, just the thing for our ruling class. They, the givers of SEELY dinners, subsidizers of LITTLE EGYPTS, and promoters of immorality generally, like nothing better than a big clatter for morality that enables them to pose in their hypocrite poses. But in this instance the thing does not pan out well: hypocrisy will have to pay through the nose now, or stand exposed.

It turns out that the leading and worse gambling houses and dives in the city are the property of just those "best citizens." It turns out worse. Premises occupied for such purposes pay a rent clean above all proportion, and wholly in disregard of all single tax theories of rental values. The landlord owners accordingly, are, by reason of the swollen rents they collect from such premises, well aware of the uses their property is put to, well aware of the polluted sources of their large incomes therefrom.

Now, then, here are these worthies between two fires: If the spasm of reform morality does not soon stop, these premises will suddenly wholly cease yielding revenues; on the other hand, to keep these revenues going, our "best citizens" will have to rank themselves speedily with the keepers of the dives and gambling houses, and invoking "individuality," "freedom of initiative" and other slogans of this nature, to frown down "reform."

This certainly is an awkward predicament for "pillars of Law and Order" to find themselves in. One is tempted to sympathize with the broad grin that the Tammany Tiger must be wearing at the sight of its "betters."

Mrs. Hetty Green' known as "the richest woman in the world" should keep her mouth shut. Being asked if a certain rumor is true concerning her daughter's engagement with a Spanish duke, she broke forth into language of which the following is a passage:

"It is just one of them lies they are always startin' about me."

If Mrs. Hetty Green does not keep her mouth shut she will throw into hot water the praise singers of the "refinements of our elite."

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The New Haven, Conn., capitalist papers and labor fakirs had better appoint a committee entitled "Committee to Help Keep Us from Putting One Another's Feet into One Another's Mouths."

The remarkably successful meetings recently held in that city by S. Schulberg in behalf of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, acted like a touch of nature that made capitalist papers and labor fakirs kin. The blow that hit one was justly felt by all in a perfect non-partisan style; Republicans and Democrats among them set up one long series of howls. And here is where the above named committee is needed. The Republican papers and fakirs headlined Schulberg "In the Pay of Bryan;" the Democratic papers and fakirs headlined him "In the Pay of McKinley." A committee, as above suggested, would save these non-partisanly vulnerable gentlemen the mortification of giving one another the lie.

From an unexpected source, the New York *Unionist*, a publication of the Allied Printing Trades, aid comes to the common-sense and intelligent Unionist principles of New Trade Unionism, upheld by the S. T. & L. A.

Incidentally throwing much light upon the feather-brained and crooked ways of another I. T. U. paper, the New York *American Workman*, and its fitting Editor, Warren C. Browne, both of whom THE PEOPLE pitchforked in the issue of the 4th of this month, *The Unionist* brings out the fact that the *American Workman* is subsidized by the Republican leader, Lemuel Quigg, and mentions the fact with justified disparagement as, not only a symptom of corruption, but a source of injury to the interests of the working class.

But the printing trades, whom *The Unionist* speaks for, are of the "pure and simple" or old style, British variety, with "No Politics in Unions" as their slogan. How comes, as revealed by *The Unionist*, the active presence of politics in its organizations? Is this a recent departure? Or a sporadic case of "disease?"—No, no!

Politics can no more be kept out of the Union than railroads can be kept out of politics. When a pure and simpler says "Keep politics out of the Union," he is indulging in the same disingenuousness that is indulged in by the capitalist interests that insist upon "keeping the railroads out of politics," as an argument against public ownership. Everybody knows that politics is the breath in the nostrils of railroads, and so does everybody know that the Union is soaked in politics. The slogan in both cases is a dishonest evasion; it is more; it is the substitution, the insinuation of a false issue for the true one. The issue in either case is not, as its adversaries imply: "Whether or not politics shall be allowed in?" That issue is a false one because politics is in; the issue is: "Whether or not the right politics shall be brought in to the exclusion of the wrong?"

Under capitalist ownership railroads and all other institutions of production and distribution are necessarily swayed by wrongful politics; all those institutions are, by their very nature, public utilities, yet, being held by private concerns, the politics that dominates them is not the politics that benefits the public, but the kind of politics that benefits private interests. Owned and operated by the people, the present perverse politics that runs those concerns would be supplanted by the wholesome politics dictated by public interests.

So with the Union. Under pure and simple leadership, the Union is invaded by wrongful politics: the politics that ignores the class struggle, and, consequently, that fails to plant itself upon the class interests of the working class. As a result, conflicting politics rend the Union into conflicting elements, blinding it to its own interests, fostering the "suckers," and destroying its solidarity economically as well as politically. Guided, on the contrary, by the enlightened principles of New Trades Unionism, such perverse politics would be smoked out: it would be supplanted by the wholesome politics dictated by working class interests exclusively, and alone calculated to solidify the ranks of Labor.

The wrangle between *The Unionist* and the *American Workman* is a child born of the "No Politics in Unions" theory, to which both adhere.

The Union IS in politics; politics IS in the Union. This is inevitable: the Labor Question is preeminently a political question. The task before those, who with singleness of purpose preach the Gospel of Labor, is to introduce class conscious Labor politics in Unions, and thus drive out the Capitalist politics that now demarolizes them.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time; it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

A FEW FIGURES.

By Lucien Sanial.

[This important article is the original of an article furnished by Lucien Sanial to the New York *Abendblatt*, the Jewish organ of the S. L. P., and published in that paper on the 4th instant. By the courtesy of the *Abendblatt* the readers of THE PEOPLE in general, and the Party agitators in particular, are given the benefit of the valuable array of figures, facts and conclusions to be drawn from them, contained in the article.]

The first census of the United States was taken in 1790, when this country numbered less than four million people and its wealth, chiefly agricultural, was practically insignificant.

The twelfth will be taken this year. We may call it our first "Centennial Census."

It will probably show a total population of about seventy-eight millions, exclusive of Porto Rico, the Phillippines, the Sandwich Islands, and sundry other "territorial expansions."

It will also show a total wealth nearing the 12 figures mark; that is, representing the almost incomprehensible amount of $100,000,000,000 (one hundred thousand million dollars).

Fifty years ago, when the country numbered 23,000,000 inhabitants, the total wealth was only seven thousand millions. It now accumulates at the rate of more than three thousand millions a year.

And who are those for whom it accumulates? Surely not the workers who produce it.

According to the census of 1890, the Wage Working Class, numbering 55 per cent of the population, owned 4 per cent of the total wealth; and this (their share) consisted chiefly in the clothes on their backs, rickety furniture, kitchen utensils, small tools, etc., having a use value but no market value, except occasionally at the pawn shop.

On the other hand, the Plutocratic Class numbering less than 1½ per cent of the population, owned more than 64 per cent of the wealth; while the Middle Class, including traders and farmers, numbered about 38 per cent of the population and owned 25 per cent of the wealth.

Observe, moreover, that the amount of wealth which is annually accumulated—or "saved" as the wasteful capitalist is fond of saying—is only a small fraction of the wealth annually produced.

Let us see. The last census tells us that in 1890 the total value of agricultural, mineral and manufactured products, calculated on their wholesale prices of production, was $12,000,000,000 (twelve thousand millions).

Of course on the last market—on the market where the products were finally bought for actual consumption—these prices were largely increased, not only by the cost of the labor but chiefly by the profits of the capitalists engaged in transportation and trade. They were increased in some cases as little as 10 per cent, and in other cases as much as 1,000 per cent, or even more. I have moderately estimated that on an average they were increased 50 per cent: so that, on an average they were increased 50 per cent; so that on the final market, the total product of the year 1890 had a value of eighteen thousand millions.

Obviously all these values were produced by labor. But right here several

Interesting Questions

may be asked, which I will answer seriatim.

1—Of that stupendous mass of wealth, how much was produced by proletarian labor, and how much by the labor of people who, possessing some capital, worked on their own account, either with or without the aid of wage workers; such for instance, as small farmers, small traders, and middle class men generally?

In mining, manufacturing and transportation, which are now almost entirely monopolized by great companies, or trusts, nearly the whole value is produced by wage labor. In trade, however, and especially in agriculture, the conditions are still somewhat different, although they are fast undergoing changes in the same direction.

In agriculture, the number of farm laborers in 1890 was 3,004,000 and the number of farmers was 5,356,000. But the number of farmers who owned farms and plantations above 100 acres (covering in the aggregate an area of 490,000,000 acres, and whose land was therefore almost entirely cultivated by wage labor), was 2,124,000. This left 3,232,000 small farmers, actually working hard, and settled on land which covered an area of only 130,000,000 million acres.

Now mark these figures, for they are of the highest significance:

On the one hand, 3,000,000 agricultural laborers (helped during the harvest by a supplementary force of about 500,000 laborers temporarily drawn from all parts of the country) worked for 2,124,000 planters and farmers of whom 1,000,000 at least—chiefly in the South—were practicaly doing nothing; and with the aid of improved machinery they cultivated 490,000,000 acres.

On the other hand 3,232,000 small farmers, working for themselves with ordinary implements, and generally ill-equipped in every respect, cultivated only 130,000,000 acres. In view of these facts and of many others equally suggestive I deem it quite safe to assert that at least two-thirds (and probably much more) of the annual agricultural wealth was produced by wage labor.

The above remarks concerning the greater efficiency of wage labor on large farms than of independent labor on small ones apply also to the labor engaged in the distributive trade; and they apply with constantly increasing force as the department store system goes on developing, since an effect of that system is to increase the intensity of toil of the employees while giving the small dealers more time to sit idly, waiting for customers.

To sum up: Having carefully considered all the available data in the various lines of industry, I come to the conclusion that of the eighteen thousand millions of wealth produced in the United States in the year 1890 fifteen thousand millions (or five sixths) were produced by wage labor.

This was all palpable wealth, in the form of material products. But all the wage-workers do not produce wealth of this tangible sort. A number of them, such as teachers, letter-carriers, etc., render public services, socially useful, in payment for which they get a portion of the aforesaid material wealth. Again, a number of others, such as domestic servants, clerks of speculating firms, etc., thanks to the capitalist system, are economically unproductive and socially parasitical, although their interests, or sympathies, or aspirations, ought to be with their own wage working class. For their personal services to people of the capitalist class this class transfers to them a portion of the wealth which it has stolen from the productive wage workers. The following question is therefore appropriate:

2—How many wage workers actually contributed to the production of the aforesaid fifteen thousand million dollars of material wealth in the year 1890?

With the Socialist Almanac in hand the answer to this question is quite easy. From the comprehensive classification by classes and groups of employments given in the statistical part of that work, any one can readily make out that the number of wage workers more or less steadily engaged in the production of material wealth during that "highly prosperous" year was 12,500,000.

Again, this answer suggests another question, as follows:

3—How much of the fifteen thousand million dollars which they produced did these 12,500,000 wage workers get?

In the Socialist Almanac I have demonstrated in one way—and conclusively, I believe—that the average poductive worker of 1890 got barely enough wages in money, to purchase on the last market one quarter of his product. This I may presently demonstrate here again in another way.

My answer is that the 12,500,000 workers in question got $3,750,000,000, or at the average rate of $300 a year.

Labor's Pittance.

If a Dem. or Rep. "friend of labor" tells you that, according to the census, the amount of wages paid to 4,250,000 workers in the manufacturing industries was $1,908,000,000, and that, therefore, the average rate of earnings was not $300 but $443, you can reply in his own usual slang, that you "know beans" from a bamboozler; that, according to the census, there were 5,077,000 persons reported as engaged, at one time or another, in those industries; that the difference of 827,000 represented the amount of constant enforced idleness in this great branch of labor in the highly prosperous year of 1890, and that therefore, the average earnings of mechanics and operatives were not $443, but $373.

But this is not all. You will also observe to the extent of the rent which they had to pay for lodgings, "over and above the cost of repairs," the portion of their product which they could buy was reduced. Of course the repairing of buildings is a product and is counted in the fifteen thousand millions of wealth produced by the wage working class. It must therefore be also counted as a product consumed by those who occupy the buildings. But rent, above that, is not a product; it is merely a transfer of purchasing power from those who pay it to those who receive it. The transfer of a cigar from one mouth to another does not make two cigars, but the bully who gets it smokes it.

Well, according to the capitalistic statisticians, rent averages 20 per cent of a workingman's earnings. If we deduct 5 per cent for repairs 15 per cent remains, as the amount by which the purchasing power of the workman's wages is reduced. His earnings, therefore, or at least that part of his earnings with which he could buy some of the wealth which he had produced, was not even $373; it was $318.

That was, as already stated, in the manufacturing industries. But in agriculture, according to Professor Dodge, statistician of the Agricultural Department, the average rate of wages for farm laborers in 1890 was $18.33 per month, without board, or $220 a year.

As to city laborers, of whom there were 2,000,000 in 1890, their earnings, owing to frequent inclemency of the weather, consequent enforced idleness, and unsteadiness of "jobs," were certainly not sensibly higher than those of farm laborers.

Results substantially similar, and fully confirming, my estimate of $300 a year as the average earnings of wage workers in 1890, are obtained from a consideration of all the available data in mining, railroad transportation and the distributive trade.

Prepare for the Approaching Crisis.

Surely, since then, neither the rates of wages nor the actual earnings have increased. On the contrary, the late crisis has forced down the general level, and although there is at the present time a "business boom" in many branches of industry, the lack of employment is still severely felt in many quarters. The capitalist class is enormously prosperous; it is smothering in its own grease and seeking everywhere foreign outlets for its surplus products, surplus money and surplus heiresses.

Workingmen, beware of the next crash. Socialism should then be heard in the halls of Congress. It will be a world-wide crisis—the first, and perhaps (who knows?) last, of the Twentieth Century. They are ready in France, in Germany, in Belgium. Let us be ready in America.

The Danish Socialists' March.

[Translated for THE PEOPLE by C. Larsen and Stanislas Cullen, Tacoma, Wash.]

Oh, brethren, it dawns! Day breaks in the East.
To WORK! Forward as one;
They are giving the Workers a stone for a feast,
No longer the Battle we'll shun;
They're curtailing our Freedom and stealing our Bread—
To WORK! To WORK! Life or Death!!

For thousands of years the yoke we have borne;
We have carried the burden in dread;
But no more we'll stand both hunger and scorn,
We demand our daily bread;
Hand in hand we will go in suffering and need—
To WORK! To WORK! Life or Death!!

The Idler is fed by the workingman's toil,
And leading us on is the priest,
To sulphur and fire at the end of this evil
If we do not submit to be fleeced.
Ye Tyrants, we build you a Gold Grave for bread!
To WORK! To WORK! Life or Death!!

The House of the Tyrant is crumbling to dust,
Our class will rejoice at its fall;
But, Brother, your heart and your hand I can trust
To erect for our loved ones a hall—
A House we are raising, a shield in our need—
To WORK! To WORK! Life or Death!!

To be slaves in their minds and the servants of Gold,
The young generation is taught;
And our Earth never saw so wretched a brood
As the bourgeois system has brought;
All happiness must vanish in cringing for bread—
To WORK! To WORK! Life or Death!!

Our fireside is cold, and our home but a hut
Full of misery, sorrow and care.
The Wealth we produce goes our Fleecers to glut;
And, to add to the burden we bear,
They leave us but the burning embers of hate—
To WORK! To WORK! Life or Death!!

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN—It does seem to me that there is something decidedly perverse in Socialism.

UNCLE SAM—That's something new; as a rule Socialism is sniffed at because it is taken to be too angelic.

B. J.—I don't think it ought to be sniffed at; what ought to be done to it is to burn it out.

U. S.—That's severe. And why that severity?

B. J.—I'll tell you. There are thousands upon thousands of people, nay hundreds of thousands who are content with their lots, and submissive to the existing order of things. I don't say they are as happy as I'd like to see them. But they are happy now with their lot. Down comes Socialism upon them, stirs their discontent, and turns their happiness into unhappiness. I say that such a thing is perverse.

U. S.—Let's see. You can't fly. You are perfectly happy with your legs for locomotion; down comes somebody upon you and descants upon the greater pleasures that you could enjoy if you only had wings, besides legs, and could fly; and he prevails upon you so much and he impresses you to such an extent with his arguments about the pleasures you are foregoing for want of wings, that you cease to enjoy your legs and actually grow miserable.

B. J.—Bravo, well put!

U. S.—And your understanding of the effect of Socialist agitation is of the nature of such an agitation for wings?

B. J.—Exactly! Now is not that perverse?

U. S.—Yes; THAT would indeed be perverse; but such is not Socialist agitation.

B. J.—What else is it?

U. S.—Now let's suppose this state of things: You imagine you are in health, and are happy in that; no less it is only appearance; there is death gnawing at your vitals; you have a tapeworm inside of you sucking up the substance of your nourishment and thus undermining your health; at times you feel a sense of lassitude, but you get over that, your recuperative power not yet having lost its elasticity, and you preserve your happiness. Some knowing one comes along and discovers the evidence of the mischievous parasite inside of you; he tells you of it; informs you of your danger, and thoroughly arouses you out of your ignorance on your condition into a thorough appreciation of the danger you are in. Has he not destroyed your happiness?

B. J.—He has for the moment; but for my own good. What he tells me makes me take measures to rid myself of the parasite upon me, and to become positively happy.

U. S.—And that is good?

B. J.—Certainly!

U. S.—And such is the case with Socialism; and that is what it does for those who enjoying the happiness of stupor, are disturbed therein, and aroused to rid themselves of a danger not understood by them, but sure to undo them if not overthrown.

B. J.—What danger?

U. S.—The danger of the existing or capitalist system. More insiduously yet than the tape-worm undermines the constitution of an individual does this capitalist system undermine the health and, with it, the happiness of a nation. It renders the living of the working people, the masses, harder and harder; it gathers their substance into the hands of a small parasitic class; and the day will surely arrive when it will knock them down for good and all, unless that day is prevented by the alarm signal given by Socialism.

B. J. *looks contemplative.*

U. S.—The only perverseness in the case is the conduct of the paid brood of politicians, pulpiteers and professors who seek to lull into security a nation that is now being sucked day by day by the tape-worm of capitalism which it ignorantly is carrying in its inside.

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Lectures.

BALTIMORE, MD.
(Max Forker's series of addresses.)
March 23—Labor Lyceum, 515 West Lombard street; German agitation meeting.
March 25—Same hall, Commune Celebration.
March 26—Raines Hall, Post Office and Baltimore streets.

DENVER, COL.
March 25—8 p. m., W. H. Morfon, "The Right of Private Judgment;" Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa street.
April 1—8 p. m., N. L. Griest, "The Socialist Movement;" Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa street.

DETROIT, MICH.
March 25—2.30 p. m., Meiko Meyer, "The Tactics of the Socialist Labor Party;" 313 Gratiot avenue.

HARTFORD, CONN.
March 25—2.30 p. m., Chas. J. Mercer, of Bridgeport, "The Working class and Municipalisation;" Central Labor Union Hall.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
March 28—Thomas Hickey, "Uncompromising Socialism;" Geibels Hall, 94 Danforth street.

NEW YORK.
March 27—Thomas A. Hickey, "Uncompromising Socialism;" headquarters 13th Assembly District, 281 Avenue B.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
March 25—8 p. m., Jane A. Roulston, "The Coming Slavery;" Pythian Castle, 909½ Market street.

MORE "BAD FEATURES."

Objections Entertained Towards Socialists and Their Theories.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 11.—In an article entitled "Two Bad Features," published in THE PEOPLE of last January 14, I made known two objections which I entertain towards Socialists. I now wish to offer two more objections. My first set of objections dealt with tactics; the present ones deal with doctrines.

The Socialists are continually harping on the "concentration of capital" and the "class struggle." According to them capital is passing into fewer and fewer hands, and the material interests of the capitalist class and the laboring class are not identical but antagonistic. Both these doctrines are false.

"Decentralization" of Capital.

That capital is passing into fewer and fewer hands is denied by so eminent an authority as Prof. Graham. The professor contends, in substance, that though capital is becoming more and more centralized, its ownership is becoming decentralized, that, in other words, along with the growth of large stock corporations, there goes an ever increasing army of small stockholdes. Why, even the proverbially "poor widow" owns some of these stocks and derives a substantial income therefrom. The socialistic talk, then, about the concentration of capital is all bosh!

Now, I know that the Socialists will reply to this professorial contention in a variety of ways. They will state (1) that the same stockholders are represented in a number of companies, and are counted, multiplied and increased greatly beyond their actual proportions; (2) that the frequent law-suits brought by the "minority" or small stockholders, to prevent the "re-organization" of stock companies, in the interests of "majority" or large stockholders, show that the economic power of the small stockholders does not amount to a row of brass buttons; a fact that is further supported by the wholesale bankruptcy of small stockholders by large stockholders in such conflicts as that which recently took place in Wall street between the Whitney and the Rockefeller interests for the control of gas stocks; (3) that a Rockefeller alone controls a capitalization far in excess of the holdings of hundreds of thousands of these small "decentralizers" of capital, as is shown in his successful domination of the oil and other industries; and that to place him on a plane of stockholding equality with the proverbially poor widow—well, "It is to laugh;" (4) that as a logical deduction of all the foregoing, it is safe to state that concentration does exist in fact, if not in figures: that is, the figures of the professor relating to the ownership of capital by small stockholders.

In answer to these supposed Socialist objections I will state that facts don't alter figures, for figures are figures, see? And then, why should we quarrel with figures; don't they improve our condition? Don't those on the "national" wealth, for instance, show that each and every one of us possess "an average per capita of wealth" equal to that of the greatest millionaire; and that that "per capita" is continually increasing, so that eventually the great disparities existing between poverty and wealth will be wiped out, for once and forever? Don't the figures on the ownership of capital by small stockholders prove beyond doubt that the concentration of capital in the hands of the Whitneys, the Vanderbilts, the Armours, the Rockefellers, etc., is all rot; and that we are richer in capitalist power than we thought we were when we had our wages reduced without any explanation, and a good clubbing by the police, when we insisted that the matter be explained? In the classic language of Steven Gladstone Brodie. Champion Bridge Jumper of the World and Mayor of the Bowery: "Ah, cert!"

Capitalists' Love for the Workers.

Now, as to the Class Struggle. That, too is Socialistic bosh! If the class struggle is a fact, then we have a right to expect that the capitalists will not do anything that is detrimental to their interests and favorable to those of the working class. Yet, what do we see? "The Bull Pen of Idaho, with its diabolical murders, perpetrated by the capitalist against the working class,"—the Socialists will answer; but that is only exceptional, and serves to illustrate the Socialists' narrowness and lack of toleration. Now, it will not do to answer this by referring to the murders of workingmen at Hazleton, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Chicago, and Homestead, and stating that the exceptional is too confounded general to permit of any other than a "narrow," and "intolerant" inference. Let us, instead turn to the institutions of liberal capitalist learning; let us examine their periodicals and discussions on profit-sharing and co-operation, and lo! what do we see? Why, that they have the welfare of the working class at heart, bless their dear maligned souls! In these discussions, we learn that the necessities of modern production and distribution require a capitalization that is impossible of acquirement by the small producer or capitalist, who are thus deprived of their independence and compelled to labor for those possessed of that capitalization, generally stock companies. It follows from this condition that these individuals (former small capitalists, present laboreres) are without any incentive to industry and the means of obtaining an INTEREST IN THE ACCUMULATION OF PROPERTY. Therefore, and this is substantially the idea and argument of Professor Hadley, among others, they should be allotted a share in the profits of these companies, and be encouraged to apply said profits to the purchase of stocks giving the holders the right to election to the directories of these companies. In this way, we are assured will the conflict between capital and labor be averted, democracy continued intact, and social progress rendered possible. There! what is that but a repudiation of the class struggle? Think of it, capitalists admitting the harm of concentration and remedying it in the interests of the working class, democracy and social progress! And this, despite the Bull Pens, etc.!

"But," I hear some Socialist ask, "WHOSE property is to be accumulated and preserved? In whose interest is the incentive to industry to be promoted? The U. S. census of 1890 shows that the capitalist class, then consisting of a little more than one per cent of the population, owned sixty-five per cent of the wealth of the country (to say nothing of what amount they controlled by their influence); while the working class representing fifty per cent of the population owned but four per cent of the wealth of the country (with influence almost nil).

It follows that the incentive to industry is to be promoted for the accumulation and preservation of capitalist property mainly, admitting for a moment the value of the stocks obtained through the scheme outlined by the institutions of "liberal" capitalist learning. But these stocks, as was shown in the above discussion on the concentration of wealth and the increase of small stockholders, possess little value in the aggregate. They do not secure independence as the law suits illustrate; and are depreciated, rendered valueless, according to the interests and machinations of the large capitalists, as recent Wall street history eloquently testifies. Again, what provisions does this scheme make for the unemployed, the absorption of accumulated surplus values, or overproduction; panics, international wars for foreign markets, and all the other beauties of capitalist production that intensify the class struggle, and endangers social progress instead of promoting it? Go to, with your "profit sharing and co-operation," it is a fraud designed exclusively in the interest of the capitalist and against the working class. Workingmen, your only remedy is Socialism! Unite! You have the world to gain and only your chains to lose!

BE TOLERANT! There—that's just the way with you Socialists! You present facts, always facts, and never make allowance for good capitalist motives! Give a man credit for his good intentions and don't scan their ultimate outworkings too closely. Do as we anti-Socialists do: be tolerant—not as we are on exceptional occasions, like the Bull Pen, but as we are in our colleges, on paper. Then you will be brought under the uplifting influences ((I guess this means dynamite and the other spiritual means used in the Boer-British war) that make for civilization and progress; then, if you successfully corner coffee you may be president of the finest university in the land!

BROOKLYNIAN.

McKeesport Friends, Attention!

McKeesport Section, S. L. P., has arranged for a special agitation meeting, Sunday, March 25, at 3 p. m., 416 Market street, 3d floor. Comrade Allan J. Nelson, Councilman elect of the 9th Ward, city, will address the meeting, followed by a speaker from Pittsburg.

In view of the fact that Comrade Nelson is the first S. L. P. Councilman elected in the state of Pennsylvania, and this meeting will be he last before he takes his seat in the Council, it is urgently requested that members of the S. L. P., and all readers of THE PEOPLE in this vicinity will lend their aid in making this meeting a success by being present.

WM. KERR, Organizer.

May Day Conference.

The first meeting of the above conference will take place on Saturday, March 31, 8 p. m., at Headquarters of the 16th Assembly District, 98 Avenue C, New York, instead of southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue, as stated in the call in last week's number of THE PEOPLE. It was found necessary to change the meeting place.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

GRAND CONCERT BY THE

Damrosch Symphony Orchestra,

Under the Auspices of Section New York, S. L. P., for the benefit of the . . .

DAILY PEOPLE FUND,

On Sunday Afternoon March 25, 1900, at 3.30 P. M.

AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, LEXINGTON AVE., 43d & 44th STS.

Tickets 25 Cents. At the Door on Day of Entertainment, 35 Cents. Hat Check, 15 cents.

GRAND BALL WILL FOLLOW CONCERT.

Tickets can be purchased at the following places before day of concert:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Office of THE PEOPLE, 61 Beekman street.
Office of *Abendblatt*, 9 Rutger street.
Office of *Arbetaren*, 35 Frankfort street.
Office of *Il Proletario*, 176 West Houston street.
Office of *Pravda*, 414 East 71st street.
Organizer Section New York, S. L. P., 98 Avenue C.
Labor News Company, 147 East 23d street.
H. Mahland, cigar store, 2310 Broadway.
Eckstein Bros., cigar store, 72 Avenue B.
J. Hammer, drug store, 304 Rivington st.
Excelsior Litery Society, 235 E. Broadway.
Club Rooms, 16th A.D., 98 Avenue C.
Club Rooms, 14th Assembly District, 177 First avenue.
Club Rooms, 18th A. D., 281 Avenue B.
Club Rooms, 26th A. D., 414 E. 71st st.
Club Rooms, 28th Assembly Dist., S. L. P., 242 East 80th street.
Club Rooms, 30th Assembly District, 1706 First avenue.
Club Rooms, 32d and 33d Assembly Districts, 169 East 109th street.
Club Rooms, 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, 481 Willis avenue.
Club Rooms 13th Assembly District, 441 West 30th street.
Young Socialist Propagandists, 311 East 74th street.
L. Shoob, Drug Store, 163 East Broadway.
D. Pollock, Stationary Store, 2527½ Eighth avenue, near 135th street.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

C. Vanderporten, 1016 DeKalb avenue.
A. C. Kihn, 36 Prospect place.
J. Leder, 6 Manhattan avenue.
J. Hanlon, 71 Park avenue.
A. Klein, 284 Seventeenth street.
A. Goldberg, Drug Store, 662—664 Broadway.

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$6,623.53
Received from D. P. Conference, per E. Siff, Fin. Sec...	125.00
Received for Major Fund, old—J. Seidel, N. Y. City, $3; O. Linetzky, Brooklyn, N. Y., $3; Fred Cohen, Norfolk, Va., $5; R. Schwemmer, Johnstown, N. Y., $1	12.00
Received for Minor Fund—Wm. Wasmuth, Brooklyn, N. Y., $1; Section Yonkers, N. Y., proceeds of festival, $6.90..	7.90
Total	$6,768.43

HENRY KUHN, Fin.-Sec.

DAILY PEOPLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been received from sources other than those represented in the DAILY PEOPLE Conference of New York.

Previously acknowledged	$289.25
F. Leitner, San Antonio, Tex..	3.00
N. J. State Com., per J. Hossack.	13.00
United Brewery Workmen, L. U. 37, New Haven, Conn., per H. Kossbiel	5.00
Jacob Schmitter $10, Fred Koettgen $10, John C. Butterworth $5, George Poole $2.50, H. Pohl $3, Emil Landgraf $2, C. Muster $2, Paul Kenzler $2, W. D. Miller $2, M. Butz $1, F. Mayer $1, E. Mentwig $1, G. Fuchaber $1, T. Bruetsky $1, S. A. Neustadt $1, Ewald Koettgen $1, G. Flury $1, A. Arattiger 50c., 2d Ward Branch, Paterson, N. J.	47.00
N. Y. State Com. per Hugo Vogt for stamps	50.00
John Bonnacher, Gloversville, N. Y.	1.00
C. Rossbach, Gloversville, N. Y.	1.00
Fred Hoffman, Montrose, Col..	2.50
Max Thermansen, Neenah, Wis..	3.00
Total	$414.75

DAILY PEOPLE GRAND FAIR AND BAZAAR IN RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island does not intend to be behind the rest of the country in raising funds for the DAILY PEOPLE. For the last two months plans have been hatching for a grand fair and bazaar in aid of the fund. Arrangements have now been perfected for the same to take place in Olneyville, beginning with Friday evening, April 20, and continuing until Monday evening the 29th. The merchants of Providence and vicinity have been approached and already many liberal contributions have been made. The usual combination tickets selling at ten cents have been issued and sent all over New England. Comrades everywhere are expected to assist in the sale; to encourage them in their efforts a special prize of fifty volumes of Socialist literature to be selected by the winner will be given to the out of town comrade selling the largest number of tickets.

In addition to the proceeds derived from the sale of tickets, special attractions will be offered every evening at the fair, and as the Sections of the S. L. P., as well as all the Locals of the S. T. & L. A. throughout the state are actively cooperating, this feature will also yield a goodly portion to the total that is to be raised.

On the opening night of the fair, Friday the 20th, there will be a grand street parade, in which the Sections, Locals and friends will participate. On Saturday evening the 21st comrades from the neighboring states will be invited to attend, and another street demonstration will be arranged as a sort of reception. Various comrades in Massachusetts have already signified their intention to be present for the occasion and all comrades who can attend are cordially invited and urged to come.

Comrades all over New England are urged to help this affair to the top notch of success. The tickets are such as will sell readily. Pitch in and see if you can win the prize, fifty volumes of the best Socialist literature of your own choice.

DAILY PEOPLE NEW YORK FESTIVAL.

All arrangements are now complete for the DAILY PEOPLE Festival at Grand Central Palace, on Sunday, March 25. Concert by the Damrosch Symphony Orchestra commences at 3.30 p. m., and will last until 5.30. The Vaudeville program consisting of moving pictures by the Projectoscope, and a comic horizontal bar act, by the Rice Brothers, will follow directly after the concert. The Grand Ball in the evening will begin at 8 p. m.

Arrangements have been made with the manager of the restaurant on the main floor to furnish eatables during supper time at city prices, so the comrades and sympathizers need not fear that exorbitant prices will be charged.

THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

Owing to a misunderstanding, many of the delegates, believing that the DAILY PEOPLE mass meeting called for last Sunday, in the 34th and 35th Assembly Districts was a DAILY PEOPLE Conference mass meeting, and having gone there, those who met at the Conference decided to adjourn the meeting to this Sunday.

As this is the date of the DAILY PEOPLE Festival, the Conference will meet at the Grand Central Palace, the place of the Festival, immediately after the concert.

Financial Secretary, E. Siff, of the DAILY PEOPLE Conference received the following contributions:

NEW YORK—12th A. D., $5. 40; 23d A. D., $4.00; 32d and 33d A. D's $12; 19th A. D., $20.00; 28th A. D., $5.00; 34th and 35th A. D's $7.00.

Collected at mass meeting 34th and 35th A. D., $7.00.

Italian Branch, $2.70

L. A. 274, S. T. & L. A., $1.50.

BROOKLYN—21st A. D., Branch 2, $6.00.

NEW JERSEY—Section Essex County, $35; Swedish Machinists, Newark, $15.

* * * * *

Delegates, attention!

The financial secretary of the DAILY PEOPLE Conference will be at the gentlemen's wardrobe office, Grand Central Palace, this Sunday after the concert, where stamps can be purchased and cash received.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

S. L. P. in Utah.

Section Salt Lake City, Utah, has nominated J. H. Hamlin for Congress in the election that is to take place on next April 2, to fill the vacancy created by the removal of Roberts.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply at Labor News Company, 147 East 23d street, New York city. Price, 25 cents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

Don't write on both sides of the sheet.
Don't write on tissue paper.
Don't write with pencil.
Don't write with a broom stick if a toothpick is handy, pens preferred.
Don't crowd your lines.
Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet.
Don't abbreviate.
Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter.
Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings.
Don't write your signature as though you wished to remain incognito.
Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled.
Don't write on sheets of uneven size.
Don't take this ill.

Weeding in New Bedford.

TO THE PEOPLE.—We had Comrade Kroll, of D. A. 17, S. T. & L. A., Providence, here February 27 speaking upon New and Old Trades Unionism. It will be borne in mind that Ross, secretary of the Spinners' Union, past representative for years of this 7th Bristol District, and now occupying a berth as trustee of a capitalist institution known as the Textile School (as payment for past services); that Math. Hart, secretary of the Local Weavers' Union, who poses as a "union man," directing the methods of conducting a Republican caucus and "as good a Socialist as you;" and that Waidron, secretary of the Carders and Councilman, who is so "good and honest" that he voted to sustain President Mason of the Common Council when he declared a motion out of order to investigate the $800 grab of Taber, School Committeeman—all of them received a challenge to debate the issue between the "New and the Old." But they deemed "discretion the better part of valor," and came out in the local paper with "Kroll's cheek," etc. Nevertheless they did not fail to send one Christian up to the meeting to ask questions. This he did, but Kroll made him look like a picture of his chief, Math. Hart, with his craftiness apparent. This Christian made a mess of himself and his union.

We got him so rattled after the meeting that one of the comrades got him to sign an agreement to meet ANY French speaker on New and Old Trades Unionism. He must have got the devil for having allowed himself to be caught in that way. He now comes out in the local paper with a challenge to meet any "French speaker in the CITY."

Hart, as a fakir, takes the cake. Seeing the whole of Rhode Island lost to him as a source of revenue and little junkets, he now turns away from the weavers and takes great pleasure in organizing the street laborers into a union. During the organizing one laborer asked if there was any politics in the union, and he was told "of course not." They must be getting desperate.

The teamers are now objects of their attention (another source of revenue) as dues paying cattle, and-let-me-do-the-political-end-of-the-business-and-you-pay-the-dues.

They have got to the end of their rope and have taken to making excuses in the press. The finish of such cattle as the labor fakir is coming in the very near future. We will give them no rest; they must face the issue before those whom they claim to act for.

The S. T. & L. A. is doing a great amount of work, and will be the means by which the fakirs in this town will be compelled to scratch gravel or travel to a more congenial clime. The fakirs have been compelled to put on two new collectors either because two more need a job to keep them in harness, or else they are fast losing ground, not because there are more suckers. The unionist is about tired of being mulcted.

To cap the climax, the *Bulletin*, Sam Ross' "labor paper," has committed suicide, and Ross is in a pretty pickle, as he roped the Spinners' union into taking about $700 worth of shares. It is rumored on the street that he is to pay them back by working three years as Secretary for them without pay. They would get off cheaper by dispensing with his services and making him a present of more cash to get rid of him.

We have had all classes of "Socialists"—Christian Socialists, Gladstone Socialists, any old kind in fact, but thanks to time and a long fight they are now as scarce as hens' teeth. From this on progress will be more rapid. The fakirs, always gauging strength by numbers, take us for weaklings on account of our weeding, but as all Socialists are aware that weeding gives us good results—KEEP ON WEEDING.

JOHN A. DONOVAN,
Organizer Section New Bedford, Mass.
New Bedford, Mass., March 7.

Wheels Within Wheels.

TO THE PEOPLE—I see in to-day's PEOPLE a despatch from Syracuse, N. Y., giving the resolutions adopted by the I. T. U. Local Union No. 55, of that city, against the rascal members of the Union, Governor Steunenberg and John L. Kennedy. Your correspondent explains the thing on the ground of the corruptionists in the Union "having been caught napping." This may be so. But may not there be another reason. This, for instance:

The Boise City Union, of which Governor Steunenberg is an honorary member, endorsed Donnelly for President of the Union.

But First Vice-President Lynch, an egregious labor fakir, and a member of the Syracuse Union, is also a candidate for President. Can it not be that, instead of "having been caught napping," the crooks in the Syracuse Union were wide awake, and seized the opportunity to give a whack at the crooks in the Boise City Union, for endorsing a rival candidate of their man Lynch? Any stick is good enough to strike a dog with, you know?

I think this theory is superior to the other. TYPO.

Cleveland, O., March 18.

Queer Goings On in the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund.

TO THE PEOPLE—How things are just now being managed in the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund was brought out in a startling manner during a meeting of Branch 152 (Tompkins Square) on the 11th instant. It will surely interest many a comrade.

The meeting had under consideration a change of the constitution submitted by the National Executive Committee of the society for the purpose of making possible the incorporation of the Society in Massachusetts. Several members, including J. Kleinberger, had spoken against the proposition, when W. Draemel, a member of the Control Committee, took the floor and said among other things: "This Sick and Death Benefit Fund has already been incorporated in Massachusetts. For the last three months, i. e., January, February and March, you have been paying the tax of ninety cents just as it is provided in this proposition. We had to do this on account of legal proceedings that we had in Lynn, and in which the Secretary was threatened with punishment and arrest. Such a thing would not suit Kleinberger either, if he were in the Secretary's place."

So the National Executive Committee has changed the constitution without the consent of the members, and relies on the adoption of th proposition by the referendum to cover up its crime; and since the committee does not know whether it will be re-elected it has ordered the vote to be closed on April 1, a very short time for so important a matter!

At the same meeting another incident happened that shows the management of the Society in a queer light. Branch 152 some time ago submitted to the National Executive Committee of the Society a motion to the effect that the names of all candidates for the National Executive Committee be published four weeks prior to election (which is to take place in April). The N. E. C. answered that, after careful consideration, it had decided that the motion could not be acceded to. In view of this denial of the request of a Branch for the communication of the candidates' names, the speech of one Simon, a cigarmaker, who appeared at the above meeting in behalf of the *Volkszeitung*, caused considerable surprise. This Simon, who claims to be a member of Branch 1, read a list of names consisting of the candidates of what he called the "DeLeonite Clique." This "clique," he said, after having conspired to destroy the *Volkszeitung* was now seeking to break up the Sick and Death Benefit Society, because it was the main support of the *Volkszeitung*. For this purpose, the "clique" had nominated the list of candidates which he read. He proposed that on the day of the election these names be posted on a blackboard, so that the members might know they should not be voted for.

After Simon was through he was asked whether he was a member of the National Executive Committee. Simon at first tried to dodge the question, but, on being pressed for a positive answer, admitted that he was not. The member who had questioned Simon then turned to the other members and pointed out to them the dishonesty and treacherousness of the National Executive Committeemen who refuse the list of candidates to Branches but give it out to their henchmen for electioneering and intriguing purposes.

A MEMBER.

New York, March 12.

Valuable Biographics.

TO THE PEOPLE—It is not amiss to turn the electric light upon the gentlemen whom the Cigarmakers' International Union selected as the Strike Committee for S. J. Davies & Co.'s shop. It will aid in making clear without much commentary both the unanimity with which the operatives refused to strike under the direction of such gentlemen at being knocked out by the Alliance. The gentlemen are: Abraham Rosenstein, Isaac Bennet, Albert Maroushek and Rudolf Modest.

ABRAHAM ROSENSTEIN is known to the rank and file as an expert at "working the workers." He earned the reputation as a fixture on that notoriously fraudulent institution, the "Label Committee," where, whatever the fate of the dues-paying rank and file, the Committeemen draw $3 a day AND EXPENSES. The "work" on the "Label Committee," designated by the rank and file as the "Drinking Committee," consists in visiting saloons, setting up the drinks (EXPENSES PAID FOR), jollying the saloon keeper, and extracting from him a "promise" to patronize the label.

The reports of Rosenstein to the Board of Label Agitators have come to be proverbial. Here is one:

"Mr. Chairman, I visited the Hoffman House Cafe, corner of Mott and Mulberry streets (!!!!); I seen the proprieter of the place, and he promised that he will in the future buy Union Label cigars only. This will be another of our strict 'blue places.'"

In three months, Rosenstein would go to the identical saloon, again spend the money of the cigarmakers, and again make the identical report of "another 'blue place'" and blue it remained for the cigarmakers' pocket.

At one time, Rosenstein either got tired of this "work," or had saved enough money from "salary and expenses" out of the dues of the duped rank and file of the Union, and he started a "Cafe" himself; but he soon gave that up again, and returned to the business of Strike and Label Committeeman.—Such is Abraham Rosenstein.

ISAAC BENNET and RUDOLF MODEST are twin stars. Both were at one time members of the Socialist Labor Party, and made much parade of their "Socialism." The former's wild-cat factory having ceased to support him, and the latter, finding it at all times hard to support himself, they became enthusiastic "borers from within," which means that they turned fakirs, doing the older fakirs' dirty work. They were welcomed by the old fakirs with open arms. Their being "Socialists," aye members of the S. L. P., gave them special value. Thus the two speedily got promoted to jobs on the Strike and Label Committees. Their Socialism was used as a shield by themselves to protect themselves, and the old fakirs also expected to get protection from the same shield. It was during that period of his history that Bennet allowed himself to be used as the fakirs' cats-paw in the Seidenberg infamy, and it was during the same period that the same Bennet disobeyed the orders of his Union, No. 90, and failed to vote to declare the Bondy & Lederer strike off. The union men wanted the strike declared off because it had failed, and they were anxious to go back to work; but Bennet, being on that Strike Committee, where, so long as that lasted, he had $3 a day, had other interests: to vote the strike off meant to vote himself off a job. He was censured and then he transferred himself to the out-and-out fakirs' union 144. But the old fakirs now have to carry Bennet and Modest on their shoulders. Bennet having been expelled from the S. L. P., and Modest having stepped out in time to escape the wrath to come, the old fakirs did not profit much from the connection of these two with the Party.—Such are Modest and Bennet.

ALBERT MAROUSHEK rose to fame last election as the simultaneous candidate for Assembly of the Independent Labor and the Republican parties. The man's qualities all came to the surface then. He didn't get many votes, but it paid him to run. Besides the boodle that the Independent Labor party got out of the politicians, he succeeded in getting at a good portion of the funds of Union 141. The Union has a local fund to help members who are sick and not entitled to benefits. Every local of the I. C. M. U. has the right to expend twenty per cent of the receipts for legitimate purposes. If this is not used up it goes to the General Fund. Now there are ways in which the twenty per cent are recorded as "spent," but go into the Local Fund. In this way, several hundred dollars were accumulated in the Local Fund of Maroushek's Union, No. 141. These moneys are intended to help members in distress; it takes a general vote of the Union to dispose of these moneys in any other way. Nevertheless, Maroushek appropriated moneys out of this Local Fund of Union No. 141 for his own political campaign, and the majority of his Union had hardly any knowledge thereof. Over $150 were thus used by Maroushek.—Such is Maroushek.

Now, all these things are pretty well known among the cigarmakers. Is it any wonder that the men at Davies & Co. refused to go on strike under such leadership? Or is it any wonder that such gentlemen are raving mad at the Alliance for stepping in, "knocking the bread off their mouth," earning the esteem of the men and the respect of the employer, and thereby knocking a big hole into the mud-fortress of Labor Fakirism?

RUDOLF KATZ.

New York, March 19.

Tho' Late, Yet Not Too Late for History.

TO THE PEOPLE.—It is customary when a man finds a strange flower to cull it and carefully press it between the leaves of some book—a bible preferred. The entomologist takes a slightly different course. When he has caught his bug—he needs at least one in his business—he drives a pin or a tack through its inwards and fixes it on a bit of card board. As the Kangaroo is neither a blooming bug, nor does it come up as a flower, I was at first a little puzzled as to how it might be preserved for future reference. In treating an animal, the taxidermist first skins it and then stuffs it. Here was the first difficulty. Our Kangaroo was stuffed first and skinned afterwards. This will not preserve it, and as we wish some little thing by which we may remember, I at last decided that immortality should be conferred on the Massachusetts "delegates" to the "Rochester convention" by having their names, occupations, etc., mentioned in a Socialist paper.

Mr. M. Kaplan (Morris, Max or Michael, I know not which, but he has no Christian name), one of the men from Boston, has a divided interest. Somestimes he stands by the doorway of a small cross street shoes store, neat not gaudy, and in a siren voice attempts to persuade the passerby that he need go no farther because within may be purchased shoes at prices which are low, astonishingly low, and so help him Sara, he makes not a cent thereon. "Come in, come in." At other times he sells yard-long loaves of bread to the North street Italians, and furnishes all kinds of human fodder from baled hay and potatoes to pork sausages and plug tobacco. The capitalist press has been poking fun at him, but it is true, nevertheless, tha he builds grocery trusts, and sits down in the middle of his speech to "collect his thoughts." He also collects rags, bones, scrap iron, etc. Highest prices paid for second hand clothing and furniture.

Mr. Ludermann of Chelsea, is a workingman, but he joined the Kangarooos in order to assist that noble young man, William Jennings Bryan, and to teach people that it is necessary to go one step at a time.

The other delegate, Stumpf, is a myth.

Mrs. Martha Avery's occupation is a problem in very short division. She was the "intellectual element" from these diggings, and the length and breath of her intellect is shown by the following bit of history: She tried to launch a club some two years ago, and after much thought christened it "The Kentron." One of the comrades said, "Why do you give it a mathematical name?" "Kentron is not a term used in mathematics," she said, with utter contempt in her voice. "Why," said the other, "it is a very common word in geometry." "Ah," she replied, "that is different. It is a geometric, but not a mathematical term."

Mr. Tepper of Lawrence runs a small grocery store in the poorest part of the city. He is a wholesale and retail dealer, and you can buy flour, either by the pound or half barrel; a card of matches for a cent, or bunch for the same price. He has been known to sell two pounds of the same article in a day, and he looks only for 90 per cent profit on all his goods. He also makes frequent trips to Philadelphia, where he purchases scab made cigars and hawks them wholesale in the neighboring cities. He does not believe in the S. L. P. trade union policy because it might have a tendency to stop the production of scab cigars, and he must make a living. He is of a saving disposition, and the Kangaroo convention doubtlessly allowed him to make a trip to Philadelphia for more cigars, and his supporters paid the freight. When on his selling trips he removes his red button because "peeness" men don't like red buttons.

New Bedford contributed a delicate confection in the shape of one Mr. Blauensteiner. His horizon has been limited by a small grocery store, but he knows how to drive a bargain by playing the poor mouth, and, according to his own statement, pulled $75 for his trip to Rochester. He has a peculiar habit of wearing his brains in his stomach and his red button on the end of his nose.

Mr. Koehler of Adams runs a mammoth cigar factory in which he employs himself and his son at union wages, and proves the harmony which exists between capital and labor by never going out on strike.

Mr. Fenner of Worcester is a real estate and insurance Socialist who condescended to labor among the benighted working class teaching them, insuring them and renting them houses.

The fact that Spelman of Westfield is a lawyer is a closely and profoundly guarded secret.

Eschenback of Springfield is a much "better Socialist than you are," and to prove it he never attends meetings or reads our literature.

Mr. McDonald of Clinton is a German.

Have we not here a list of which any working class movement should be proud? Four out of eleven are proletarians and three of the four were at all times utterly indifferent Party members. I was led to the consideration of persons because of the fact that most of the delegates who attended that convention did not seem to have any particular connection with the working class. The Hilliquits, Barnes, fakirs, doctors, shysters, grocers, etc., for once had their own way. What other state can duplicate the record of this bunch of wild flowers? F. M.

Stoneham, Mass., March 10.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bonafide signature and address.]

L. C., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—1st. The capitalist class and its pulpiteer and other philosophers look upon the present social system (capitalism) as being of and for all time, and they believe in capitalism up to their eyebrows. Nevertheless capitalism was not always and will not be always; it is a stage in the evolution of society. Now the same as these capitalists believe in capitalist society despite their denial of evolution, why should not other people believe in Socialist society and yet not know what evolution is or even repudiating it?

If, however, your question No. 1 means whether one could be an intelligent Socialist, useful in its propaganda, and reliable in its tactics without being an evolutionist, a believer in what you call Darwin's theory, the answer would have to be "No."

2d.—The theory known generally as Darwinianism is steadily gaining ground. It stands well among men of science to-day. Indeed, it may be considered a cardinal principle of scientific thought.

3d. As to whether one could believe in Darwin and in the existence of a Supreme Being, that depends upon just what you understand by the term "Supreme Being." Darwin himself was no atheist.

G. A., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The appointment of a "committee" to do a certain work implies the delegation to it of certain functions to be performed without outside intervention. A committee is justified to exclude the public when it thinks fit. Of course, it is responsible to its constituency.

"SEARCHLIGHT," ST. LOUIS.—No hard and fast rule can be laid down on that. Each case has to be determined on its own merits and circumstances. If, in a certain town, there is no Alliance organization, none organizable, and no chance of getting a job unless through the pure and simple union, then one would be a fool not to stay in the old body. If a pistol is put to one's head and his money is demanded, it is sensible to submit, and wait for a better chance to do away with highway robbery. But such cases as you imagine must be mighty rare; and will be rarer with the time.

C. W. B., MUNCIE, IND.—What was the information you asked about? The communication you speak of is not remembered to have been received.

D. N., WORCESTER, MASS.—Watch the crooks closely; you will find that they translate their own convenience into a principle for other people's observance.

MEMBER SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Your suspicion that there is a ring in control of the Sick and Death Benefit Fund is not without justification; and right you are to smell a rat in the woodpile. Apart from the corruption, implied in the policy that the ring is back of of roping people into the society under the pretence of securing insurance benefits, and then, as soon as they got people in, tax and assess them for the benefit of a partisan paper, which most of them don't want, there is, if possible, even worse corruption in a new scheme now on foot. The nominations for National Officers are all in. It is usual to publish these early, giving the membership ample time to consider the merits or demerits of the candidates. Now, this year, knowing that there is a widespread revolt against its methods and suspicion of its honesty, the ring is withholding the list of nominees. Local branches have demanded the list and been refused. And, while the ring refuses the list to the membership, it is furnishing the same to its own cronies, who are going about canvassing against candidates whom they consider "dangerous." It does look as if the ring and its appendages are afraid of having new men come into the Executive and get at the books. They must know why.

J. B. C., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—In proceeding from the supposition that there was and is a strike at Davies & Co.'s cigar factory, you first start with an ignoration of facts, and you next drop into an absurdity.

In the first place, there was no strike at Davies & Co.'s. The only men who had anything to say upon that, to wit, the shop hands, voted overwhelmingly against striking (16 for, 80 or 100 against). As the shop was not an International Union shop, —barely thirty International Union men were at work there out of nearly 300—it was a bit of impudence for a "Strike Committee," not one of whom worked in the shop, to declare a strike on, and place the shop under the ban, over the head of the men themselves.

In the next place you drop into an absurdity when you claim that, seeing men who were there at work are out now, therefore they are on strike. The absurdity lies in this: The Alliance took hold, with the consent of a majority of the shop present and voting on the question, it presented to the firm demands for HIGHER WAGES than the International Strike Committee had declared a strike for; and THESE DEMANDS WERE GRANTED. The men now at work in the place are working under this improved agreement. To say that those who are out still are "on strike" is to hold the absurd position that one will strike for lower wages than he can get.

M. T. B., HAVERHILL, MASS.—No such pamphlet was in contemplation. Your suggestion is passed over to the N. E. C.

B. F., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Did you find that out only now? Several weeks ago we made the announcement of the death of the *Yiddish Volkszeitung*, and, at the time, even stated the orthodox rites under which it was laid out.

B. J., SEATTLE, WASH.—DeLeon was not in Seattle in '96. The furthest west he went that year was Denver, Col.

"ENQUIRER," CINCINNATI, O.—Why, of course not! That would be no ground.

S. Y. O., CHICAGO, ILL.—If you are shaky in the knees, if your inwards are likely to get beyond control, and your heart subject to palpitations, then by all means step aside. We won't call you names (unless you cross our fire line, pretending to set up your timidity as worthy of emulation). The Socialist Movement of America will not degenerate into an asylum for intellectual petulance. Its waters are to be cleaved with "breasts of controversy." It needs men, firm, determined, unswerving.

THE S. D. P. CONVENTION.

Graphic Description of Its Appearance and Deliberations.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 14.—It was to laugh to hear and see the proceedings of the convention of the Social Democratiic Party. Not because of the trivial absurdities which caught the eye of newspaper reporters on the hunt for a good story—the incongruity of so pretentious a convention meeting in such a hall; the odd characters among the delegates, from the low comedian F. G. R. Gordon to the heavy tragedian Meyer London, etc.; but because of the awkward and contradictory predicaments in which the convention found itself involved at every turn. The whole thing would have been excruciatingly funny to the knowing observer, if it had not occasionally given rise to sober thoughts.

The Convention Hall.

Some surprise has been expressed that the convention was held in the hall in which it was. To say that Reichwein's Hall is known to 500 people in Indianapolis would be an exaggeration. Not that many knew that there was such a hall or remember it now. Two of the "Committee on Union" from the Kangaroos arrived in the convention hall at 10 o'clock one morning. The third member, Max Hayes turned up at 4 o'clock, explaining by way of apology that it had taken him half a day to find the convention hall. One of the daily papers spoke of the "smell of cooking food wafted up from the tenants' quarters on the floor below." The mystery is cleared up, however, by the national secretary-treasurer's report to the convention which showed a balance in the treasury on March 1 of $61.36.

The Labor Fakir Spectre.

In the early sessions of the convention disparaging references to labor fakirs were tabooed as smacking too much of "DeLeonism," but the delegates got bravely over this, and before the convention had proceeded far, they had realized that the term had securely ensconced itself in the English language, and that it is used as a matter of necessity, not of choice. The term was bandied back and forth vigorously when James F. Carey read the report he had written for the "Committee on Organized Labor." This resolution declared against "coercing members of unions, local, state or national, to join the Social Democratic party, as having a boomerang effect on the party." The Milwaukee delegates claimed to have captured the Central Labor body of that city; that they would regard the resolution as a slap at them; and that they would repudiate the party if the resolution was adopted. Moreover they said they could not see how the Massachusetts delegates could have favored the measure when they had been accepting contributions from trades unions. Hoehn, of St. Louis, said there was much sentiment in his city favorable to the aggressive tactics of the S. L. P. Further debate on this subject was cut off amid side glances at the reporters' table.

The Bossism Spectre.

Another evidence of the S. D. P.'s inability to avoid the self same "tyranny" that the S. L. P. uses lay in the fact that the editor of the official organ had to be given "the power to determine what communications shall be published in the paper." This action brought out a long, loud wail from the Direct Legislation representatives.

The Class Struggle Spectre.

But the evidence of the middle class sentiment which is determined to eat up the party was not fully brought out until the report of the Resolutions Committee was taken up. Even this orthodox committee did not have the wisdom to make a sensible report. One is forced to wonder what resolutions the committee smothered when those that it reported back are considered as a type of those which came before it. That which came from the Los Angeles, Cal. branch is worth its weight in gold. It reads in full as follows:

"As it has been impossible for the Los Angeles branch of the S. D. P. to secure direct representation in your body, we, the undersigned, active members of the said branch, desire to submit the following protest, which we hope will receive your earnest consideration:

"We have observed that the propagation of Socialism in this Section of the country has been much delayed from insistence on the class struggle as a permanent issue. This has led to a bitter, and we believe useless, controversy over a question non-essential to true socialistic principles, and has proved a stumbling block to many who would otherwise be earnest and effective workers in a definite socialistic organization. The disintegration of the Populist party and the failure of the so-called "New Democracy" under the leadership of William Jennings Bryan to keep step with the advanced thought of our time has caused many of the lower middle class to renounce all hope of rectifying the crying evils under which this country groans, through the capitalistic parties, and to accept Socialism as the true remedy. Few of these can be induced to believe that the economic division of the possession of property made between them and the proletariat constitutes a basis for a political division on these lines, since they contend that Socialism would also be to the material advantage of the class to which they belong.

"We therefore recommend that all special mention of the class struggle be eliminated from our platform."

This, however, was only a starter. When the report got into the hands of the convention, the fun began. The representatives of all reforms and fads took a hand—single taxers, direct legislationists, Greenbackers, initiative and referendum lobbyists, government grain elevator and railroad advocates, etc., ad infinitum—and before they were ready to quit, the class struggle had been thrown into a bottomless pit, and all the delegates had jumped in on top of it.

Delegate Strobell of New Jersey set out in full the beauties of direct legislation.

Delegate Farmer, an editor from Texas, asked why the party recognized only one class; 75 per cent of the 300,000 voters of his state, the small farmers and traders, were ignored." Said he, "I don't believe in recognizing classes at all, but the wage working class is recognized in the platform. Why recognize only one class?"

Hoehn at this point managed to get the floor long enough to take a shot at Strobell. "Men in this convention," said he, "are pushing direct legislation, and among direct legislation advocates are some of the worst Republican and Democratic boodlers in the country."

Gordon wanted bait held out to the small farmers. Said he, "You call the shoeworker of the East who receives $15 a week a wage worker, and the small farmer of Kansas, who gets forty cents a day a capitalist. I want to warn you that you are making way for another party."

Kelly, a single taxer from Marion, Ind., objected to mentioning classes; but, if it seemed necessary, "let all classes be asked into the party."

The Reverend McCartney, a Social Democratic representative in the Massachusetts legislature, said: "We will sooner or later have to make a move for the farmers. There are other people besides wage workers."

Thus the discussion went through the report of the Committee on Resolutions and the Committee on Platform. Finally a dodgeful motion of the other representatives of the party in the Massacusetts Legislature, James F. Carey, was adopted, whereby the term "working class" was substituted throughout the platform, in place of "wage workers."

Thus did the convention smear over and nullify the principle of the class struggle. PRESS COMMITTEE,
Section Indianapolis, S. L. P.

Corruption or Capitalism.

(Continued from page 1.)

tion," none are more ready to accept it. They would increase the cynical despair of the workers who have been duped by crooks many a time and oft, and when the S. D. P. brings forward so much assistance it writes itself down again, as it did on the Dubuque bill, the armory question, the Fitchburg sale, the Albany lease, etc., a party that is back of CLASS LEGISLATION—but not for one instant that of the working class. That class will strike its own blow, and strike it hard and strike it soon.

SOCIALIST LEAFLETS FOR THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

Spring elections are approaching, and every Section and every Socialist should utilize this opportunity to disseminate the scientific facts of Socialism.

There is no better way to do this than by using the leaflets published by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

The following are especially appropriate:

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

This question is continually being asked, and the leaflet, "What Is Socialism?" has been prepared by the National Executive Committee as an answer to the question. The inside pages contain the platform of the Party, while the outside pages are devoted to instructive comments on the platform.

CONTENTS.

Platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.
Demands for Immediate Improvement in the Condition of Labor.
1. "Government Ownership" a la the S. L. P.
2. "Municipal Ownership" a la the S. L. P.
3. The Money Question.
4. Inventions.
5. School Education.
6. Child Labor.
7. Imperative Mandate and the Referendum.
8. And fourteen other demands.
The Class Struggle:
The More We Produce, the Less We Get. Why?
Because the Means of Production are owned by the Capitalist Class.
The Democratic-Republican Party.
The Socialist Labor Party.
First Steps to Socialism.

$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

MIDDLE CLASS MUNICIPALIZATION AND THE MUNICIPAL PROGRAM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

This is a most admirable leaflet to open the eyes of people relative to the difference between the municipalization desired by the bankrupt middle class and that desired by the Socialist Labor Party.

CONTENTS.

Two Kinds of Middle Class Municipalizers.
1. Bankrupt Middle Class Merchants.
2. Owners of City Real Estate.
Why They Want to Municipalize.
Bankruptcy Records of 1896.
Why Middle Class Municipalization Would Not Benefit the Working Class.
1. Relation of Working Class Rent to Taxes.
2. Relation of Taxes to Wages.
3. Middle Class Municipalization Means Increased Rent.
4. Treatment of Employees Under Middle Class Municipalization.
Socialist Municipalization.
1. Election of Foremen by Employees.
2. Minimum Salary.
3. Relief Fund.
4. Homes for the People.
5. Taxation.—This paragraph is fine; it shows what a weapon the power of taxation can be when the power to tax is in the hands of the Socialist proletariat and the property to be taxed is in the hands of the Capitalists. We won't do a thing to them!
6. Public Schools.
7. Labor Exchanges.
8. Attitude of Municipalities in Conflicts Between Labor and Capital.—Another good paragraph to shake under the nose of some of these Capitalist mayors.
9. The Unemployed.
10. The Imperative Mandate.
11. Politics and the Class Struggle.
A new edition of this leaflet has just left the press. It is a hummer.

$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TOWARD TRADES UNIONS.

Those Siamese twins, the Capitalist newspapers and the labor fakirs, are continually braying about the Socialist Labor Party being "opposed to trade unions." Most assuredly we are opposed to the kind of trade unions that are retailed over the Gompers counter. But fortunately for the Working Class, there is another kind of trade union—a trade union that has in its mind's eye the Socialist Republic as a goal, and which sees in every strike and every boycott a step toward that goal. This leaflet is a clear-cut exposition of the difference between the fakirled, pure and simple, and the class-conscious Socialist. It gives in brief a complete history of trade unions in connection with the development of Capitalism, and is just the thing to clear up misapprehension as to the Socialist's position.

CONTENTS.

The Class Struggle.
Origin of the Trade Union.
Necessity of the Trade Union.
Socialists Have Ever Been the First to Organize Trade Unions.
The Merchandise Labor Power.
What Determines the Price of Labor Power.
Historic Development of Capitalism:
1. Period of Competition. Condition of Working Class During this period.
2. Period of Transition. Condition of Working Class During this Period.
3. Period of Concentration. Condition of Working Class During this Period.
Purpose of "Government."
Foundation of Capitalism.
Strikes and Boycotts—Once Powerful; now Impotent.
Socialist Trades Unions of Europe—No Labor Fakir.
"Pure and Simple" Trade Unions of England and America—Fakirs as Plentiful as Dewdrops on a Spring Morning.
Why the "Pure and Simple" Union Is Dying.
Why the Socialist Union Is Growing.
Up With the Crimson Banner.

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OFFICIAL.

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NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Richmond street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23d street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting with John T. Keveney in the chair. The financial report for the week ending March 17 showed receipts $22.30, expenditures $26.22.

Resolved to call upon all Sections of the Party to elect authorized agents for the *Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung*, the German Party organ, and to push for subscriptions. Section Baltimore, Md., asked for a copy of the new charter; granted. A report from Cincinnati, O., was referred to the Secretary with instructions to obtain further information. Section Pittsburg, Pa., reported expulsion of Y. Tuscher for affiliation with capitalist parties. Section Boston, Mass., reported expulsion of Wm. H. Cook, W. R. Wilson, David Goldstein, Edward Carr, Leon Greenman and Wm. R. Dyer for treasonable conduct.

A number of communications having been received as to the trouble in California, it was, after a full discussion, decided to recognize the State Committee located at Los Angeles as the legal State Committee of the S. L. P. The decision has become imperative in view of the state of disorder at present prevailing in the affairs of the Party in California, whereby the work of the Party is hampered and obstructed. Sections in that state will take notice, report to the State Committee and leave the settlement of such grievances as may exist for adjudication by the regularly constituted Party authorities.

The following Sections reported to have taken action upon the call of the N. E. C., relative to the holding of festivals for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE Fund on May 1: Essex County, N. J.; Plainfield, Conn.; Louisville, Ky.; Rensselaer, N. Y., in conjunction with Section Albany.

Charter granted to new Section organized at Fulton, Ky.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY,
Recording Secretary.

NEW YORK.

GREATER NEW YORK—Proceedings of the General Committee, Meeting held Saturday, March 10, 1900, at 1st avenue and 11th street, Manhattan; Rudolph Katz, chairman, and William Kelly, vice-chairman. Six new delegates were admitted; fifteen new members were enrolled.

The City Executive Committee reported the circular letters addressed to enrolled voters ready for distribution to the Assembly Districts, and the issuance of a call for the May Day Conference.

The result of the general vote on the expulsion of the Kangaroos who attended the bogus general committee meeting of July 10 was reported as 412 for expulsion. Under this head come the following: E. Kuehl, S. Chrystal, J. Nagel, H. Felgenoff, J. Halpern, H. Slobodin, J. Magidoff, D. Sirelson, Ph. Schmitt, G. Sieburg, Th. Lane, M. Rothstein, R. Davidoff, F. Neuslus, Burlich, F. Harth, Wm. Meier, Emil Neppel, B. Fiegenbaum, Mrs. Kidd, Wm. Christel, J. Obrist, Wm. Ehret, R. Bock, A. Jabianowski, M. Hilquit, O. Partenheimer, E. Schweigert, R. Pohle, Zahorski, I. Kaufman, F. Koenig, A. Volborth, J. Ganss, S. Berlin, Chas. Gerlach, C. Gackenheimer, Danneman, J. Spengler, J. Mueske, W. Spuhr, F. Harth, Leo Schmidt, F. Kummel, F. Schlueter.

The general vote on th expulsion of Havendon resulted in 261 for expulsion; Voss 260 for expulsion; Geisler 268 for expulsion.

The result for general vote for National Secretary resulted in 414 votes for Henry Kuhn.

The general vote for members of National Executive Committee resulted as follows: Lucien Sanial, 425; Patrick Murphy, 402; A. S. Brown, 400; J. J. Kinneally, 390; Joseph Sauter, 382; John Keveney, 227; Louis P. Weber, 118; John O'Toole, 92; J. Dorman, 70; J. F. Martin, 59.

Subdivisions are requested to turn in moneys thus far realized from sale of tickets for the DAILY PEOPLE Entertainment. Upon request seven aditional members were elected to the Entertainment Committee, to wit, W. Larsen, M. Elchener, J. Dorman, A. Klein, E. Siff, A. Ulrich and J. Kelly.

A collection for the New Britain campaign fund netted $8.64.

Subdivisions are requested to send three members each to assist the Entertainment Committee, whose work is assuming enormous dimensions. Ten thousand tickets are in circulation, and five thousand more will have to be issued during the week.

The Entertainment Committee has added many new attractions to the programme, which will be reported in du time. Moneys and gifts are steadily coming in.

In reference to the call of the National Executive Committee, sub-divisions were instructed to arrange festivals during the month of May for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE.

The absentees were as follows:

MANHATTAN—20th and 27th Assembly Districts, and Italian and Finnish branches.

BROOKLN—2d, 12th, 13th and 14th, and 15th Assembly Districts, and 6th Ward and Polish branches.

The following organizations were only partially represented:

MANHATTAN—4th, 8th, 12th, 18th, 19th and 21st, 26th, 28th, 32d and 33d, and 34th and 35th Assembly Districts.

BROOKLN—2th Assembly District.

The following organizations are still without delegates for the current term:

MANHATTAN—1st 3d and 5th, and 2d Assembly Districts, and Italian and Finnish branches.

BROOKLN—15th Assembly District and 6th Ward Branch.

A. C. KIHN, Recording Sec.

MINNESOTA.

STATE COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the State Committee, March 5, the following resolutions were adopted on the deaths of Danielsson and Sterky:

Whereas, The sad news has reached us from Sweden of the death, in the prime of life, of two co-workers in the international army of Socialists, Axel Danielsson, editor of *Arbetet*, and Frederick Sterky, organizer of the Trade & Labor Alliance, whose great work as pioneers in our movement in their native land has won admiration and earned for them a place among the heroes of Labor's cause; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of America, in behalf of the comrades in the state which they represent, recognize the noble work performed by our comrades deceased, and keenly feel the loss which our Swedish camrades have suffered in their deaths;

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives;

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Minnesota State Committee, and that copies be sent to *Social-Demokraten*, Stockholm, and *Arbetet*, Malmo, and to THE PEOPLE and *Arbetaren*, New York, for publication.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
P. PEDERSEN,
GEO. F. SPETTEL,
J. W. JOENSON,
D. A. POTTER,
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CARSTEN HANSEN,
C. G. DAVIDSON.
Secretary.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply at Labor News Company, 147 East 23d street, New York city. Price, 25 cents.

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General Committee meetings, 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m., at Club Room, southwest corner 11th street and First avenue.

City Executive Committee meetings, 1st and 3d Saturday 8 p. m., at 23 Duane street, Manhattan.

Office of Section New York, 98 Avenue C, Manhattan.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETINGS.

1st, 3d and 5th—2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., at 261 Hudson street.
4th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., Assembly Rooms, 177 East Broadway.
6th and 10th—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 528 East 11th street.
6th and Tenth—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue.
8th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 75 Ludlow street.
9th—1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 346 Ninth avenue.
12th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 184 Delancey street.
13th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 441 West 39th street.
14th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue.
15th and 17th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 441 West 39th street.
16th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 98 Avenue C.
18th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 281 Avenue B.
19th and 21st—1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., 2310 Broadway.
20th—1st and 3d Thursday, residence of M. Betz, 211 East 28th street.
23d—2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 31 West 13d street.
26th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 414 East 71st street.
27th—1st and 3d Tuesday, 8 p. m., 723 Seventh avenue.
28th—2d and 4th Wednesday, Club Rooms, 242 East 80th street.
30th—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 1706 First avenue.
32d and 33d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 169 East 109th street.
34th and 35th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue.
Branch 8 (Bohemian)—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Room, 414 East 71st street.
Italian Branch—Last Sunday in month, 3 p. m., 335 East 106th street.
Slavonian Branch—Every Sunday, 8 p. m., 539 West 59th street.
Finlanders Branch—Every Sunday, 8 p. m., 539 West 59th street.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

2d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., at Hall, Prospect and Jay streets.
4th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 253 Greene avenue
5th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., 83 Hartlett street.
6th—Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 43 Rilery street.
7th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 1265 Third avenue.
10th—Every Sunday, 8 p. m., Wurster's Hall, 315 Washington street.
12th.—2d and 4th Sunday, 10 a. m., 427 12th street.
13th and 14th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 535 Graham avenue.
15th—1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., corner Manhattan avenue and Broadway.
16th, 17th and 18th—2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., at 1766 Fulton street.
17th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at 414 Quincy street.
19th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 112 Linden street.
21st District, Branch 1—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at Schellein's Hall, corner Vermont and Atlantic avenues.
21st District, Branch 2—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Washington Hall, 93 Thatford avenue.
7th District (Polish)—1st Wednesday in month, Kowalski's Hall, 657½ Third avenue.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

Standing advertisements of trades unions and oher societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets Sunday, 3 p.m., at 98 Avenue C, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 98 Avenue C; E. Siff, financial secretary, 362 Canal st., Julius Hammer, recording secretary, 304 Rivington street. 410

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of 34th and 35th A.D.'s, 481 Willis ave. Business meeting every Friday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 449

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Address communications to John Hossack, secretary, 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City. 444

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 428

SECTION HARTFORD, S.L.P. Headquarters, 284 Asylum st. Room 10. City Committee meets 1st and 3d Tuesday.